WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An image display method for displaying a monochromatic image with a color display device in which a unit pixel is composed of R, G and B cells, comprising the step of:
displaying the monochromatic image having a higher gradation resolution than reproduction performance of each of the R, G and B cells in said color display device.

2. The image display method according to claim 1, wherein one pixel of said monochromatic image is displayed using said unit pixel composed of said R, G and B cells.

3. The image display method according to claim 2, wherein input data of said one pixel of said monochromatic image is allotted to said R, G and B cells of said unit pixel.

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4. The image display method according to claim 3, wherein a minimum value and a maximum value of said input data are respectively allowed to correspond to approximate minimum and maximum luminance values as obtained by combining said R, G and B cells.

5. The image display method according to claim 4, wherein the maximum value of said input data is converted to a sum of values for R, G and B cells and used as a new set of input data.

6. The image display method according to claim 3, wherein data for each of the R, G and B cells in said input data has been obtained by generally equal allotment.

7. The image display method according to claim 3, wherein data for each of the R, G and B cells in said input data, if expressed by coordinates (x,y) on a CIE chromaticity diagram, is within a region bounded by coordinates (0.174, 0.0), (0.4, 0.4) and (α, 0.4) (where α is an x-coordinate of a point at which a spectrum locus crosses a straight line that is parallel to an x-axis and which intercepts a y-axis at 0.4).

8. The image display method according to claim 7, wherein said input data and a mass of the data for each of R, G and B cells are used in 1:1 correspondence.

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9. ~~The image display method according to claim 1, wherein data for each of said R, G and B cells is allotted to data~~

for a plurality of time-divided frames and the data allotted to each of said time-divided frames is used to perform time-divided driving of said R, G and B cells independently of each other.

10. An image display apparatus, comprising:

a color display device in which a unit pixel is composed of R, G and B cells;

a data allotting unit by which input data of a monochromatic image to be displayed on said color display device is allotted to R, G and B data for the R, G and B cells, respectively; and

a processing unit by which the R, G and B data of the monochromatic image obtained by allotment by said data allotting unit is output to the R, G and B cells for display on said color display device.

11. The image display apparatus according to claim 10, wherein said data allotting unit allows a minimum value and a maximum value of said input data to correspond respectively to approximate minimum and maximum luminance values as obtained by combining said R, G and B cells.

12. The image display apparatus according to claim 11, wherein said data allotting unit converts the maximum value of said input data to become equal to a sum of values for R, G and B cells.

13. The image display apparatus according to claim 10, wherein data for each of the R, G and B cells in said input data has been obtained by generally equal allotment.

14. The image display apparatus according to claim 10, wherein data for each of the R, G and B cells in said input data, if expressed by coordinates (x,y) on a CIE chromaticity diagram, is within a region bounded by coordinates (0.174, 0.0), (0.4, 0.4) and (α, 0.4) (where α is an x-coordinate of a point at which a spectrum locus crosses a straight line that is parallel to an x-axis and which intercepts a y-axis at 0.4).

15. The image display apparatus according to claim 14, wherein said input data and a mass of the data for each of R, G and B cells are used in 1:1 correspondence.

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16. ~~The image display apparatus according to claim 10 further comprising~~ a control means ~~for allotting data~~ for

each of said R, G and B cells to data for a plurality of time-divided frames and performing time-divided driving of said R, G and B cells independently of each other using the data allotted to each of said time-divided frames.

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